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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1875.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer says: "It looks as though Bowen would take the belt as the great dismemberer of the Beecher trial."

At a fire in Springfield, Ohio, the other night, the firemen were served with hot coffee. This is much better than libations of mean whisky.

Prominent among those who entertained Vice-President Wilson at Memphis, was ex-Governor Isham G. Harris. Thus we have another evidence of the fact that the world moves.

Philadelphia by her citizens has shown her faith in the Centennial by subscribing two million of dollars for the great Centennial Exhibition. It promises to be the greatest gathering of the world.

The two articles we publish in this issue on the wheat crop will be of great value and interest to farmers and shippers just at this season, and we need not do more than invite attention to them.

The Springfield Republican has been sued for libel by a Mr. Phelps, who claimed the small sum of \$200,000. The verdict of the jury was for \$100, so it must have appeared that he was not libeled to hurt.

The Memphis Avalanche says that Ben. Hill was always a Union man. This is news to us. He was a Senator in the Confederate Congress, and it has been our understanding that that body was not composed of Union men.

The latest mail advices from the special election in the 9th Congressional District in Georgia indicates the election of Ben. Hill. The election has been unusually exciting, and the district being a large one, and inaccessible, the returns come in slowly.

The printers who recently struck at the office of the Daily Chronicle in Washington are making arrangements to publish a daily morning newspaper, having purchased material for that purpose. It is said they have substantial support from the Printer's, Bookbinder's and Pressman's Union, and several other trade organizations.

William Allen, of Ohio, the same who is styled by irreverent fellows as "rise up William Allen," is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency at the next election. His nephew Hon. Allen G. Thurman, United States Senator from that State, is also a candidate for the same position. Thus we have the novel spectacle of two rival candidates for that office in the same family.

Our dispatches this morning contain information of the wreck of the steamer Schiller, off the Scilly Islands, and a terrible loss of life. These islands are situated at the entrance of the English Channel, about thirty miles from Lands End. The group contains one hundred and forty small islands, only six of which are inhabited. In such a time as our dispatches speak of—everything enveloped in heavy fog—it is dangerous sailing in that locality. It is a lonely, dreary place, and was once used by the Romans as a place of banishment.

We are glad to see that Vice President Wilson is being cordially received by the Southern people. It is a good omen. He is a good and tried man and a worthy representative of a class that has never been popular in the South—we mean the old anti-slavery element. Three years ago, Democratic journals in Tennessee were attacking him in the most virulent manner, condescending to the vilest billingsgate. But we presume they have seen the error of their ways and are willing to treat him as he deserves.

The Kentucky Grangers made a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether to secure the nomination of John Williams for Governor of that State. He is better known as "Cerro Gordo" Williams, having been a soldier in the Mexican War, and having participated in the battle of that name. He canvassed the entire State and appealed directly to the Granger influence for support. He was defeated by James B. McCreary, a nephew of Senator McCreary, the vote standing 606 for Williams and 653 for McCreary. The Grangers are "bully boys" where their influence may possibly divide the Republican vote, but in a Democratic State like Kentucky they are not entitled to notice.

HOW TO MAKE THE INDEPENDENT VOTE EFFECTIVE.

The question as to what course that class of voters calling themselves "Independent" voters shall pursue is exciting attention since Senator Schurz's recent after dinner speech at New York. The New York Nation,

an independent journal, discourses on the subject as follows:

What has been for a long time chiefly needed in this country has been the creation of a new political atmosphere, in which men might hold and express political opinions which did not bear the stamp of any regular party die. The only way this can be done is through the existence of a body of independent men, who cherish first their own opinions, principles, characters, and moral code, and secondly, and even with reluctance, are willing to merge their individuality in movements for some public end which they recognize as good. We have had enough of statesmen whose utter oblivion of self and devotion to the common weal went so far as to include an oblivion of conscience, character, truth, and honor; what we want now is the knowledge that there are throughout the country a number of men ready to act together when it is necessary for the public good, but who stand meanwhile on their own legs, supported not by a platform or a party, but by their own strength of opinion and conviction. These are the dangerous people in any country to public jobbers and wire-pullers. These are the people whom they can not count upon or understand. Give them an organization, a platform, a ticket, traditions, places to fill and empty and they become like any other force in the political world, to be bargained with, bought, sold, and "captured." But without any organization they exercise an influence on both parties which is not measured by their numbers, and really create, for the time being, "party responsibility." There is no need, in the face of these facts, to give ourselves much trouble as yet about the campaign of 1876. The best thing the independent voter can do is to continue being independent, voting for the best man he can find to vote for, saying what he thinks, and not making himself over anxious as to what organization he belongs. If he perseveres in this he will, we feel confident, compel the nomination of good candidates by both parties, or, if not, will at any rate occupy an honorable and self-respecting position which he will never have reason to regret.

EUROPEAN STANDING ARMIES

The fourth of Hon. Hugh McCulloch's letters to the New York Tribune from England on the finances of European governments, deals with the subject of standing armies and their influence upon the finances of their respective governments. It has always been a marvel to intelligent Americans that subjects of foreign sovereigns so meekly and patiently bear the burdens of standing armies and so submissively marched to the slaughter fields of modern European battles. Would such slavery be endured by Americans? Not at all. The best days of a young man in Europe are given to the army where he is trained to kill his neighbor over the line. To enable him to be well trained and fed and armed his property is heavily taxed. His family live in constant dread of the summons to arms, and the sick bed or the ordinary casualties of life, are not half so great a terror as the death list of the possible battle always so near at hand in anticipation. To the answer that these armies are maintained to preserve the peace Mr. McCulloch says:

"Everybody knows that it is the armed man who is the dangerous and aggressive man, and that in all communities in which arms are carried, the law is constantly violated, if, indeed, violence does not become superior to law. It is the increasing armies of the leading military powers of Europe which make the public mind here and elsewhere sensitive and apprehensive. These armies are not created for the preservation of the peace; they are the preparations for war; they mean war, and nothing else."

Of the probabilities of war he says: "Germany, the great military power of Europe, not only maintains a very large and thoroughly drilled regular army, but she has enrolled all her able-bodied men, of all classes and conditions, in what may be called a well-trained militia. France is attempting the same thing; and it is to be supposed that Germany will wait until France considers herself strong enough to assume the offensive before she strikes again at her old enemy? Is France arming without the intention of attempting the recovery of the provinces she has recently lost? Are Russia and Austria increasing their armies simply to protect their own territories from invasion?"

Such vast armies confronting each other lead to war. The nations go to war to get breathing time. They keep up to the fighting point so long as they can and then go to war to cripple their enemy so as to give them a period of peace. Of course such armies create debts. They burden the people and are the curse of Europe. No one can now tell what the debt of France is. It is twice as large as ours, and though paying it off as fast as she can the terrible drain necessary to keep it up a million of armed men makes the tax heavy upon her people. Truly it will be a great day when the armies of Europe are disbanded and nations settle their disputes as individuals do, by peaceful arbitration.

ABOUT NATIONAL DEBTS.

Mr. McCulloch's third letter to the New York Tribune on the subject of National debts, reviews the policy of our Government on this subject. He says it has always been the American policy to begin reducing its public debt as soon as possible after the termination of the war by which it was created. Our Government was created in debt, but since its foundation we have been free from it. At the close of the rebellion we owed in round numbers, \$3,000,000,000. Since then it has been reduced \$862,684,011, or over \$90,000,000 per annum. England, since 1815, has only reduced her debt from its highest point, \$500,000,000, or only \$8,300,000 per annum. His letter runs in this spirit:

"So rapidly has the income of France increased that, notwithstanding her vastly augmented debt, the annual charge to income is not greater than when her debt was less than one-third of what it is at present. Some nations instead of reducing are increasing their indebtedness. The aggregate of these debts, exclusive of those of countries, cities, towns, etc., is upwards of twenty thousand millions of dollars, four-fifths of which have been contracted within the present century. In some, perhaps most of the heavily indebted nations, however, the increase of income has kept pace with the increase of debt, and in a few instances largely exceeded it. Individual wealth has so greatly accumulated of late that there has been an increasing demand for desirable securities, and national obligations are regarded of this character. Thus it is that nations are enabled to borrow, and from the ability to borrow arises the temptation. Mr. McCulloch practically observes that the existence of some states only become known to the majority of English investors by the appearance of their loans in the market. A national debt is by no means a national blessing. With nations as with individuals, the philosopher's stone, as once declared by an American statesman in a debate in Congress, is to 'pay as you go.' In addition, the thrift and economy of the individuals of a country are intimately connected with public credit. The population of the United States are as capable as any other of exercising these qualities, and have only to resolve that the national faith shall be maintained inviolate to secure the good name and prosperity of the country."

THE NASHVILLE MOB.

It is a gratifying fact, that almost every newspaper in the State that has spoken at all in reference to the late mob which disgraced the entire State, has condemned the unlawful act in the most decided manner. The Columbia Herald and Mail, speaking of the affair, says:

Our State is shamed by this occurrence at our capital. A negro named Reed commits an unprovoked murder; thereupon, in the very face of the civil authorities, and in presence of Nashville's refined society assembled to witness it, Reed is taken from the jail and barbarously murdered. This is done with the approval of the Mayor and police, Sheriff and constabulary force, and citizens generally of Nashville. We say with their approval; for had they disapproved, it would have been very easy to prevent this murder. There is an old Athenian maxim: "He who stands by and sees a crime committed without endeavoring to prevent it, is scarcely less criminal than he who commits a crime." By this maxim the Mayor and police, Sheriff and citizens of Nashville, are guilty of murder. We say this crime might easily have been prevented. Had the Mayor been a truly brave and heroic man, he alone could have prevented the taking of Reed from the jail.

We would not use the strong language the Herald and Mail does, but the Governor of the State, in connection with the Mayor, Sheriff and other officers, could have prevented the murder.

WE URGED in former issues of the CHRONICLE the necessity of greater industry upon our people as the only hope of our recuperation. The Rural Sun, at Nashville, has an article of the same tenor from which we make the following sensible extract:

Young man, if you have the qualifications for the counting room or the law office, and can't find profitable employment in the city or town, don't stay loafing around waiting for something to turn up.

Take off your coat and go to work with your hands. You will thereby at least sustain yourself, and the fact that your physical powers are developed by work won't disqualify your mind for intellectual pursuits when circumstances call you into that sphere.

The times demand that every man, and woman too, direct their energies to productive industries. One of the potent causes of the wide spread financial distress in our country, to our mind, is the simple fact that in our American Republic, North and South, we have too many drones—too many who eat and wear and spend, who don't work and produce.

BISMARCK.

Our Berlin dispatches indicate that the most powerful of European prin-

ces is in danger from the plots of his enemies. His bed is certainly not one of roses without their thorns. He has pursued a strikingly aggressive policy toward a powerful element in his dominions, and there is no telling in what way this element will take revenge. Place Bismarck in the power of the ultramontane faction and that faction will find a way to dispose of him. So long as the Pope fights him with nothing worse than bulls and anathemas, he cares little about it, but when midnight assassins come into the arena of action it is a very different thing, and he must meet them in a different way. He has chosen the way indicated in our dispatches.

Brownlow belies billingsgate with increased filthiness since his term in Congress. We owe him something for advertising the Home by five inches of his foulest abuse. The old man seems to be warming up to avoid a too sudden change of temperature when he goes for his reward.

We clip the foregoing from D. H. Hill's Southern Home, one of the dirtiest and filthiest sheets published in the South. He has associated with him, Randolph A. Shotwell. If we are not greatly mistaken, this man Shotwell was confined in the penitentiary at Albany for Ku-kluxing. Hill took the alarm and plunged into a Presbyterian revival, and made a furious and spurious profession of religion. They both belong to a class of scoundrels that we have no wish to be associated with, either in this life, or the life to come.

The extent to which illicit distilling has been carried throughout the country has been very great. The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, telegraphing on the 5th, says:

"There is something more serious going on in connection with the internal revenue affairs of the country than the removal of Commissioner Douglas, and it is but just to Mr. Douglas to state that he has not been connected with it even by the remotest indirection. For six weeks the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have been conducting with the utmost secrecy an investigation into the methods of the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits. This investigation has been superintended by Secretary Bristow in person and by the most trusted confidential special agents in the service. Secretary Bristow's frequent visits to New York have had reference to this inquiry."

The basis of the investigation has been the remarkable fact that highwines can be purchased in open market in New York and New Orleans for considerably less than the cost of production, including the Government tax. This fact has excited the surprise of the President and of Secretary Bristow, and they determined to discover the cause. On account of the great mystery in which the investigation is involved the exact situation can not be stated, but it is positively known that both the President and Secretary Bristow are convinced that there has been an immense system of illicit distillation. This is, for the most part, confined to Western distillers. Illicit whisky has become so common that the special detectives report that it is regularly known among dealers as "extras."

The following order recently made by a large house to a Western distillery firm is probably a sample of many others:

"Send us a good many extras. We can make use of more of them."

Two of the special agents charged with this inquiry, have made full reports upon the subject. The result of their inquiries is summarized in what precedes. It is not unlikely that a further result will be numerous removals in the service.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, is known from his career in the Senate. He is said to be a lawyer of good ability. His friends, to illustrate his characteristic honesty, say that in the days of the franking privilege he would not use the frank for any private business, not even on letters to his family.

THE RIGHT AND LEFT WINGS OF DEMOCRACY.

The Significance of the Ohio Election Next Fall.

Mr. Halstead, principal editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati Commercial, is in New York under subpoena, it is reported, as a witness in the Beecher trial. He was interviewed by a reporter of the New York Sun a few days ago and we make the following extract for his answer:

Reporter—Is there any special religious interest in the politics of Ohio?
Mr. Halstead—Yes; the Democratic Legislature passed a bill known as the Gage Law—which was right in principle, though the demand for it was made in an extremely offensive form—allowing the inmates of the public institutions of the State to be administered to by whatever religious teachers they preferred—severing the State and Church there again. On account of this law, passed in obedience to an express demand by the Catholics, the Catholic Telegraph, the organ of Archbishop Purcell, has stated that the Catholic vote of the State will be cast entire at the fall election for the Democratic ticket. This style of proclamation, however, may cause a commotion on the other side, and excite the old Know Nothing frenzy to some extent. Republican politicians rather count upon it as an element of strength

and with the fact that the recent Legislature was so disreputable that it made the idea of Democratic reform to that state ridiculous, the Republicans think they are in pretty good shape to carry the fall election.

Reporter—You have a prejudice against the Democratic party?

Mr. Halstead—I think not; but I do not flinch from the observation of facts. The ex Confederates will have the dominant force in the Democratic party in the next House—the House that may be called to elect a President—and the Catholic organ in Cincinnati has announced that the solid Catholic vote shall be thrown for the Democratic party next fall. It does not argue that I am prejudiced, when I object to seeing supreme in National affairs a party whose right and left wings are representatives of the Southern Confederacy and the Church of Rome.

THE PRESIDENTIAL OUTLOOK FOR 1876.

What a Man With a Good "Nose for News" Thinks.

Halstead, the great independent newspaper editor of Cincinnati, unbottled some western ideas in New York and they took so well that the Sun had three columns of news such as a New York paper seldom has. Halstead took a bird's eye view of the next Presidential race with this result:

Reporter—Who would be the straight Republican candidate, if there should be one—Washington, Morton, Conkling, Wilson, Blaine?

Mr. Halstead—You have not named the man.

Reporter—Can you name him?

Mr. Halstead—I can state the fact that inside Administration circles two names are under discussion.

Reporter—Who are the men?

Mr. Halstead—Secretary Bristow, of Kentucky, and Chief Justice Waite, of Ohio.

Reporter—Who has the preference?

Mr. Halstead—It is too early to determine that. There are quiet, hard workers for both.

Reporter—Has Waite many friends in Ohio?

Mr. Halstead—Yes. He has those negative qualities that are highly estimated when politicians are looking for somebody against whom it would be difficult to frame an indictment. It would interest the Sun to know that S. Romeo Reed, the wickedest of the wicked partisans of Deacon Richard Smith, the truly good man of Cincinnati, is one of the most intimate and laborious of the friends of the Chief Justice.

Reporter—Has Bristow workers in the West?

Mr. Halstead—Bristow has greater strength than Waite. His friends are saving him. They think so much of him that they do not want him talked about. They propose to lead him up on the track with a coat glossy as a silk handkerchief, as they say of a thoroughbred race horse. His location as well as his record is in his favor. If nothing better can be done for him, we might give him the second place on the Adams ticket.

Reporter—Whom do you think the Democrats will run for President?

Mr. Halstead—Not Governor Tilden. Reporter—Why not?

GOV. TILDEN TOO HONEST.

Mr. Halstead—One reason for not running Governor Tilden is, perhaps, that he is positively an honest man. He is for a sound currency and pinching economy in public expenditures. This is not Democracy West and South.

Reporter—Who, then, is likely to receive the nomination?

Mr. Halstead—It would be venture some to predict; but if I were to guess, as I might if I were a Yankee, I should say Bayard, of Delaware, who has already found favor with the New England Democrats. I hear much of Bayard lately. If Charles Francis Adams and Thomas F. Bayard were the opposing candidates, it could not be said that the American people were displaying a vulgar prejudice against the old families.

All Hail, Indiana!

Republican victory crests the tidal wave in Indiana! An unexpected and brilliant triumph was achieved in Indianapolis, yesterday, in the face of apparently desperate odds against the Republicans. The Democracy were in power. The Democratic police pursued the same lawless and defiant course there as in our April election. Democratic voters were colonized by wholesale, and the usual naturalization game was played to the utmost. The prospect was disheartening, and few dared even to hope for Republican gains. Yet, in spite of all this, the result is a clear, decisive Republican majority! That tells the story of the popular disgust with Democratic administration in the West. It puts new courage in the hearts of Republicans everywhere, and is hailed as a sure omen of the triumph of Republicanism in Ohio next October.

Other prominent towns of Indiana have also fallen into line with an alacrity most cheering to the Republican heart. Richmond elects the entire Republican ticket "with immense gains." There was "a Waterloo defeat for the regular Democratic nominees" even in long-time Democratic Fort Wayne. At Muncie, the Republicans "swept everything before them." Greensburg gives the Democracy an overwhelming defeat. Logansport elects the first Republican Mayor since 1865, burying the regular Democracy beneath a large majority. Crawfordsville goes strongly Republican. The Republicans gain handsome majorities in Madison and other Democratic strongholds. Terre Haute elects part of the Republican city ticket, and a majority of Councilmen. Lafayette chooses a Republican Council, Judge and Clerk, while the Mayor and two or three other officers are Democratic.

In a word, yesterday was "a glorious day" in Indiana. This is the beginning of the end of Bourbon Democracy in the West. Now for Ohio! —Cincinnati Times.

Scotland spent last year fully \$7,000,000 sterling on whisky for her own consumption, which is more than one-half the annual value of the lands and heritages outside of the nine larger burghs in Scotland.

THE POSITION OF WHEAT.

Conflicting Views of the Standard Authorities.

New York Tribune, May 3.

The reports from the West and South of the serious injury to the winter wheat have induced a strong speculative feeling, and there can be no doubt that these reports are well founded; of this we have abundant proof, but the extent of the damage can not be accurately arrived at until after the middle of May, or until they have their usual warm spring rains. Where the ground was protected by snow up to the 25th of April, no injury is reported. The cold dry weather from the 5th of April to the 23d of that month was too severe for the plant, and if unprotected by snow, we fear warm rains now can not save it. We learn from the West that farmers are plowing up their wheat fields, and in many cases putting in spring wheat. This, we think, is a mistake, especially south of this latitude; we think it would be far better to plant Indian corn or sow oats. Early last autumn, the attentive reader will remember, we took a more hopeful view of the future of wheat just harvested than most writers here and in Europe then entertained indeed, they almost invariably took a very different view of the future.

It will be remembered we very early commenced to consume the crop of 1874. Here and in Europe, supplies everywhere being exhausted, and notwithstanding the crop here and in Europe was equal to any ever produced, still most dealers and writers lost sight of the fact that the crops of Indian corn, rye, oats and barley were not above two-thirds of an average; hence, with very limited supplies in the granary, both here and in Europe, and a marked deficiency in the hay and root crops, here as well as in Europe, we felt very content that wheat must be largely used in their stead, and after an interval of six months' time our expectations have been fully confirmed. The consumption of wheat and common flour by horses and cattle in Great Britain, it is now stated, is fully 8,000,000 bushels, and on the Continent the estimate is about 12,000,000, which aggregate 20,000,000; now to this add the quantity used by malsters and distillers, and we shall find we next harvest that farmers here and in Europe will not hold any considerable portion of their last crop.

The imports into Great Britain for the week ending with 27th of April exceed 2,500,000 bushels; hence we think they have sustained prices remarkably well. The quantity now allowed for Great Britain is about 10,400,000 bushels. The falling off in the exports from this coast, as well as from California and Oregon, the past fortnight is very noticeable, and we fear our exports will continue to fall below former estimates. The intelligence published in another column from California, in regard to their wheat crop, is the most important received for a long time. It is very certain that their exports the coming season will fall greatly below that of last year, and this, in connection with the injury to the winter wheat in the old States, is of very great importance, both in a financial and commercial point of view.

New York Bulletin, May 3.

From the mass of contradictory, and apparently exaggerated, reports of the past two weeks of the damage done to the crops by the recent cold weather, it appears reasonably certain now that winter wheat has sustained greater damage by winter-killing than the more conservative have been inclined to believe, until within the past few days. This view of the case is borne out by private correspondence from sources that ought to be well informed. It appears from these statements that the later dispatches have been less colored, from the fact that through large sections the farmers are actually plowing up their wheat fields for other crops, the average being distributed between spring wheat, corn and oats in something like equal parts, it would seem. As before indicated, those sections extend over and are mostly restricted to Southern Ohio and Indiana, Central Illinois and Northern Missouri, although in Indiana it reaches in some places to the interior of the State, in Illinois to the northern portion, and in Missouri to the centre. North of these localities the snow protected the roots, and south of it the winter was not severe enough to injure them.

The belt described promises, therefore, not over a two-thirds, and possibly not over a half crop, while north of it the prospect is good for an average yield, and south of it for more than that. From this, in connection with the increased acreage of winter wheat, it would seem safe to anticipate about a two-thirds crop, possibly more, and certainly not less. This state of affairs, however, will tend to the sowing of a large acreage of spring wheat, of which already indications are not wanting in the spring wheat States. With a good season, it is likely, therefore, that the total crop of the United States will be an average one.

So far as winter wheat prospect is concerned the Agricultural Department's report for April, although of little value in and of itself, supports this view of the case.

It may be said that the belief in a short crop has put the price of winter wheat in the Western markets so high that it can not be brought here, nor ground by Western millers to send here, even at the 50c advance obtained on winter wheat flour last week, while there is no winter wheat on this market at 7c advance.

Governor Morton.

A Cincinnati Commercial correspondent at Indianapolis, says:

Mr. Morton has had a succession of domestic afflictions. In the first place he was summoned to Chester, Pennsylvania, to the bedside of his second son, Walter, who was dangerously ill with pneumonia; scarcely had he returned when he was telegraphed to come to the death-bed of his brother, who died before he reached Centerville. From scenes of suffering and death he reached home in time to take part in the election of Tuesday. He did not take an active part, but his genius can be easily recognized in the perfect organization, discipline and conduct of the Republican forces on election day. He is jubilant, of course, over the result, and seems to have gained pounds of flesh and new vigor. If he continue to improve, he will soon be able to throw his causes aside.